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N. E. FARMER.

From Harris's Report on the Insects of Massachusetts.

INSECTS IN BARLEY STRAW.

In the years 1829 and 1830, several communications were published in the eighth volume of Fessenden's "New England Farmer," respecting a disease of barley straw, produced by the punctures of insects. The first account of this disease that has fallen under my notice, is contained in an extract from a letter, dated August 16th, 1829, from the Hon. John Merrill, of Newburyport, to Mr Fessenden, wherein it is stated that the barley in the neighborhood of Newburyport, yielded only a very small crop; on some farms not much more than the seed sown. Most of the stalks were found to have a number of small worms within them, near to the second joint, and had become hardened in the part attacked, from the interruption of the circulation of the sap. During several years previous to this date, the barley crops, in various parts of Essex and Middlesex counties, were more or less injured in the same way; and, in some places, the cultivation of this grain was given up in consequence thereof. It was supposed that the insects producing this disease, were imported from Bremen, or some other port in the north of Europe, in some barley that was sown in the vicinity of Newbury, three or four years before 1829. The worms or maggots were found by John M. Gourgas, Esq., of Weston, Mass., to be transformed to small flies, which were thought by some persons to be the same as the Hessian flies. In the summer of 1831, myriads of these flies were found alive in straw beds in Gloucester; the straw having been taken from the fields the year before. An opinion at that time prevailed, that the troublesome humors wherewith many persons were then afflicted, were occasioned by the bites of these flies; and it is stated that the straw beds in Lexington, being found to be infested with the same insects, were generally burnt. If any inconvenience really arose from sleeping on these beds, it is far more likely to have been occasioned by the bites or stings of parasitical insects, than by those of any insect like the Hessian fly. That vast numbers of parasitical insects, closely resembling the *Eurytoma destructor*, come out of the diseased straw, will be shown hereafter. Mr Gourgas observes, that when the barley is about eight or ten inches high, the effects of the disease in it begin to be visible by a sudden check in the growth of the plants, and the yellow color of their lower leaves. If the butts of the straw are now examined, they will be found to be irregularly swollen and discolored between the second and third joints, and, instead of being hollow, are rendered solid, hard, and brittle, so that the stem above the diseased part is impoverished, and seldom produces any grain. Suckers, however, shoot out below, and afterwards yield a partial crop, seldom exceeding one half the usual quantity of grain. "It is evident," says Mr Gourgas, "that the soundness of the grain raised in a blighted field, is not affected thereby in the slightest degree; the seed (eggs) to perpetuate the disease from year to year, is lodged in the straw, which, when hatched, are the worms" before mentioned. Dr. Andrew Nichols, of Danvers, states, that these worms are about one tenth of an inch in length, and of a yellow or straw color; and that, in the month of November, they appeared to have passed to the chrysalis state. They live through the winter unchanged in the straw, many of them in the stubble in the field, while others are carried away when the grain is harvested. When the barley is threshed, numerous small pieces of diseased straw, too hard to be broken by the flail, will be found among the grain. Some of these may be separated by the winnowing machine, but many others are too large and heavy to be winnowed out, and remain with the grain, from which they can only be removed by the slow process of picking them out by hand.

In the winter of 1829, Cheever Newhall, Esq. furnished me with a few pieces of diseased barley straw, each of which contained several small whitish maggots. Since that time this affection of the barley has not again fallen under my notice, though I have reason to think that it continues to prevail in many parts of Massachusetts. The following account of my observations on the insects in the barley straw, was published in the New England Farmer, in July, 1830. Each maggot was imbedded in the thickened and solid substance of the stem, in a little longitudinal hollow, of the shape of its own body; and its presence was known by an oblong swelling upon the surface. In some pieces of straw the swellings were so numerous as greatly to disfigure the stem, the circulation in which must have been very much checked if not destroyed. Early in the following spring, these maggots entered the pupa or chrysalis state, and on the fifteenth of June, the perfected insects began to make their escape through minute perforations in the straw, which they gnawed for this purpose. Seven of these little holes were counted in a piece of straw only half an inch in length. The insects continued to release themselves from their confinement till the fifth of July, after which no more were seen. Much to my surprise they proved to be minute, four-winged Ichneumon flies, which are parasitical, or prey, in the larva state, on the bodies of other insects. I had hoped to have obtained the true culprits, the cause of the disease, supposing that the latter were allied to the Hessian fly; but these little insects, while in the larva state, had destroyed them all, and, having finished their appointed task, and undergone their transformations, now made their escape from the straw in the winged form. The scientific name given to this newly discovered parasite, was *Eurytoma hordei*, so called from *Hordeum*, the Latin name for barley. It is very much like the parasite *(Eurytoma destructor)* of the Hessian fly, described by Mr Say, but is rather larger, of a jet black color, except the legs, which are blackish, with pale yellow joints. The head and thorax are somewhat rough, and slightly hairy; the hind body is smooth and polished. The female is thirteen hundredths of an inch long; the male is rather smaller. It often moves by little leaps, but the hindmost thighs are not thickened. This minute insect is to be reckoned among our friends, being appointed, by an all-wise and provident Creator, to check the increase of the destructive fly that attacks our barley. Though disappointed in my attempts to obtain the latter in its perfected state, I hail with pleasure the appearance of its mortal enemy.

Although the barley-fly has not yet been seen by me, there does not exist the smallest doubt in my mind that it is a two-winged gnat, like the Hessian-fly and wheat-fly. Any one who will compare the history of the two latter with what is known of the barley insect, will arrive at the same conclusion. Both the Hessian fly and the barley insect attack the culms or straw of grain, which they injure to a great extent; and both have a similar four-winged parasite appropriated to them. In addition to this statement, the following conjectures, in default of facts, may be offered. It is probable that the barley-fly is a species of *Cecidomyia*, distinct from the Hessian and the wheat flies. That it is of the same genus may be conjectured from its attacking similar kinds of plants, and from its having a similar parasite. The maggots of the Hessian fly live between the sheathing bases of the lower leaves of the culms of the wheat; but the barley insects are found within the stems themselves, and lie concealed beneath the thickened epidermis or outer skin of the straw. Upon this essential difference in the mode of attack, I ground my belief that the two insects are not identical; and this conjecture is still further strengthened by the fact, that the parasite of the barley insect is not the same species as that of the Hessian fly. The barley midge *(Cecidomyia? cerealis)* of Europe, is said to be very injurious in some parts of Germany, to barley and spelt, in the straw of which the larvæ live in considerable numbers together, and by their attacks cause the stems to become warty, notched, and crooked, and afterwards to perish. But the accounts given of this kind of insect by the Baron Kollar and others, do not entirely agree with the little that is known respecting our insect.

We have reason to believe, that the maggots of the barley-fly remain in the straw during the winter, and that they take the winged form in the spring, in season to lay their eggs on the young barley. It is therefore important to prevent them from completing their transformations. This may be done by burning the stubble, which contains many of the insects, in the autumn; by destroying in the same way, all the straw and refuse which is unfit for fodder; and by keeping the grain in close vessels over one year, whereby the insects, which are disclosed from the small heavy pieces of straw remaining unwinnowed from the grain, will perish without an opportunity to escape.

The insects that attack the musk-melon, it is said may be readily destroyed by strewing a little lime and soot over the plants. Sulphur is the best remedy for the red spider which attacks them.

From the Albany Cultivator.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Washington, May 4, 1842.

The Society met today at the Patent Office, when a number of delegates from the several States, appeared with their credentials, and the Hon. J. M. Garnett, of Virginia, at 11 o'clock, A. M., took the chair, and J. F. Callan, Secretary.

On motion of the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, a committee of three was appointed by the Chair, to inquire into the expediency of establishing in this city, a periodical to be devoted to the cause of agriculture, and to be the official organ of this Society, viz: Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, D. C.; Dr. Eli Ives, Conn., and Rev. J. O. Choules, N. Y.

Rob't E. Horner, N. J., T. B. Wakeman, N. Y., Rev. O. B. Brown, D. C., Dr. G. B. Smith, Md., and Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, D. C., were appointed a committee to report the order of business for the future action of this meeting, and the Society adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Thursday, May 5, 1842.

At 9 o'clock, A. M., the Society met at the Patent Office, and proceeded to the election of officers, and upon counting the ballots the following named gentlemen were declared duly elected, viz:

Hon. James M. Garnett, Virginia, *President.*
J. F. Callan, D. C., *Rec. Secretary.*
Oliver Whittlesey, Ohio, *Cor. Secretary.*
Edward Dyer, *Treasurer.*

Board of Control.

Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, D. C.
Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Ohio.
John A. Smith, D. C.
John S. Skinner, D. C.
William J. Stone, D. C.

Vice Presidents.

Maine, Hon. George Evans.
New Hampshire, Hon. Isaac Hill.
Massachusetts, B. V. French.
Connecticut, Dr. Eli Ives.
Rhode Island, Gov. Fenner.
Vermont, William Jarvis.
New York, J. B. Nott.
New Jersey, E. S. Green.
Pennsylvania, Hon. G. M. Keim.
Delaware, Dr. J. W. Thompson.
Maryland, Thomas Emory.
Virginia, Edmund Ruffin.
North Carolina, Hon. E. Deberry.
South Carolina, Wade Hampton.
Georgia, Hon. Wilson Lumpkin.
Alabama, Hon. Dixon H. Lewis.
Louisiana, Hon. Alexander Mouton.
Arkansas, Hon. A. Yell.
Tennessee, F. H. Gordon.
Mississippi, Hon. R. J. Walker.
Kentucky, Chilton Allen.
Missouri, Hon. L. F. Linn.
Illinois, Thomas L Hinde.
Indiana, Solon Robinson.
Michigan, Hon. J. C. Crary.
Ohio, Hon. John Hastings.
Dist. of Columbia, Amos Kendall.
Florida, Hon. C. F. Mercer.
Iowa, Timothy Davis.
Wisconsin, Henry Dodge.

The Vice Presidents of Virginia, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, are, *ex officio*, members of the Board of Control.

The President addressed the Society in his usual felicitous manner, at the conclusion of which, on motion of Dr. G. B. Smith, of Md., the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr Garnett, and a copy of his address was solicited for publication.

The committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing an agricultural periodical, reported favorably to that measure, and their report was, after some debate, adopted.

The committee on business, reported the order in which the business of the Society should be taken up and acted upon, and advised the amendment to the Constitution as follows, in Art. 19: "and the Board shall have power to prescribe the mode in which it shall be withdrawn," and that a "draft from the President, countersigned by the Recording Secretary," as now required, shall no longer be necessary.

The Board of Control, through its chairman, the Hon. Levi Woodbury, made a written report, in which they state in consequence of the severe pressure of the times, and the Society's limited means, they had declined holding a Fair in the present month, as required by the Constitution; but in the hope that they would find their pecuniary condition much improved during the coming summer and fall, they recommend the holding an exhibition in this city, early in the month of December next.

T. B. Wakeman, Esq., of New York, from the committee on business, made a report, concluding with the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That with a view to holding an exhibition under the auspices of the Agricultural Society of the United States, in December next, in the city of Washington, a committee of two be appointed from each State and Territory, and the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be to ascertain how far the agricultural and scientific societies of the country will unite in the proposed fair; and that this committee meet in Philadelphia, at the U. S. Hotel, on the 6th day of July next, at 5 o'clock, P. M., to decide upon the expediency of holding the contemplated exhibition. It shall also be the duty of this committee in co-operation with the Board of Control, to make all the necessary arrangements for this first annual fair, and to associate with them such other persons as they may think necessary in furtherance of this object, all of whom together, shall constitute the Board of Managers to conduct the exhibition to its final conclusion.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen to select the general committee above, viz: Dr. Eli Ives, Conn.; Thaddeus B. Wakeman, N. Y.; Rob't E. Horner, N. J.; Dr. Gideon B. Smith, Md.; J. F. Callan, D. C.; Thomas Crux, Va., and Hon. R. J. Walker, Miss.; who reported the following committee:

Maine, Hon. F. O. J. Smith, Hon. E. H. Allen.
New Hampshire, Hon. Isaac Hill, Hon. L. Woodbury.
Massachusetts, B. V. French, Hon. G. N. Briggs.
Vermont, Wm. Jarvis, Hon. Hiland Hall.
Rhode Island, Christopher Rhodes, Sol'n Townsend.
Connecticut, Dr. Eli Ives, Hon. J. H. Brockway.
New York, Thaddeus B. Wakeman, E. B. Prentice.
New Jersey, R. E. Horner, C. S. Olden.
Delaware, Dr. Jas. W. Thompson, John Jones.
Pennsylvania, D. Landreith, Geo. M. Coates.
Maryland, Hon. J. D. Jones, Gov. Geo. Howard.
Virginia, Rev. Jesse H. Turner, Thos. S. Pleasants.
North Carolina, Rev. S. Weller, Hon. E. Deberry.
S. Carolina, Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Hon. W. C. Preston.
Georgia, Hon. Lot Warren, J. A. Merriweather.
Ohio, Hon. John Hastings, Thos. Affleck.
Tennessee, F. H. Gordon, Hon. W. B. Campbell.
Alabama, Hon. W. R. King, Hon. D. H. Lewis.
Louisiana, Hon. E. D. White, Hon. Alex. Mouton.
Mississippi, M. W. Phillips, Hon. R. J. Walker.
Kentucky, Chilton Allen, Hon. P. Triplett.
Missouri, Hon. L. F. Linn, W. H. Saunders.
Illinois, Thos. L. Hinde, Hon. Z. Casey.
Arkansas, Hon. W. S. Fulton, Hon. A. Yell.
Michigan, Hon. J. E. Crary, Hon. J. M. Howard.
Florida, R. W. Williams, Hon. C. F. Mercer.
Wisconsin, Hon. Henry Dodge.
Iowa, Timothy Davis, A. C. Dodge.
Dist. of Columbia, Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, J. Pierce.

Mr T. B. Wakeman offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due to the Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, for the agricultural statistics contained in his annual report to Congress, and that the continuance of such statistics is worthy the patronage of the national government.

From the Albany Cultivator.

THE PEACH TREE.

Editors of Cultivator:—I think the lovers of peaches, and especially those who are desirous of raising the peach tree, and who are deterred from so doing by the difficulty of preventing its destruction by the peach worm, will be gratified to learn that the very best way of effecting that object, (the prevention of the peach worm,) is to make a pile of stones around each tree, and in close contact with it, to the height of about 12 or 15 inches. This, if done and continued, before the trees have become diseased by the attack of the worm, will effectually prevent their decay from *that* cause ever afterwards. Let the skeptic try it. Anon.

Bloody Murrain.—A. Huyck, in the Albany Cultivator, says he has cured several cattle of bloody murrain, by the following recipe:—Take one pint of fat, melt it—add one gill spirits of turpentine—then put in half a pound of sulphur—stir it till it is thin—put it in a junk bottle, and pour it down the animal.

Mr Colman's Fourth Report.—Several inquiries having been made for Mr Colman's Fourth and final Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts, we have succeeded in obtaining a few copies, which are for sale at this office, at $2 00 each. It is a large octavo volume, of over 500 pages, and should be in every farmer's library.—*Albany Cult.*

Why *for sale?* We supposed the Commonwealth had paid for all the reports struck off, and that no charge would be made upon the book any where.—Ed. N. E. F.

From the Albany Cultivator.

GREEN MANURES.

Where plants in a state of growth are plowed in on land for the purpose of enriching the soil, they are properly termed green manures, and this method of manuring has in many instances been successfully practiced. But one kind of green manure has been extensively used in this country, and that is clover; and the benefits of this are so great and certain, that it is believed the practice might be advantageously extended to other plants. Plants contain, already elaborated, all the elements necessary for the formation of others; not perhaps in precisely the same proportions, but always more or less of the essential parts. Reason, then, would teach the farmer that growing plants might be readily converted to effective manures, and experience in this case fully supports the theory.

The constituent elements of plants are woody fibre, starch, sugar, and gum, and these are compounds of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. The fixed and the volatile oils, wax and resin, are formed of carbon, with the elements of water and an excess of hydrogen. Vegetable gluten and albumen contain nitrogen, and it is never wholly absent in plants. It follows that for the growth of plants, the presence of carbon or nitrogen, or substances capable of yielding these elements, as well as water, iron, lime, and other inorganic matters, must be furnished. Green manures do this more readily than almost any thing that can be provided, as the use of clover for wheat clearly proves. It appears from the writings of Xenophon, that the value of green manures was early understood, for he recommends that crops be sown for this purpose, and declares they "enrich the soil as much as dung."

The value of sea-weed as a manure, is well known, and arises from the organic elements it contributes to the soil. Dr. Browne, of Suffolk, in a letter quoted by Prof. Johnson, in his essay on the use of salt, gives a striking instance of this. "In October, 1819, a violent gale of wind drove to this part of the coast an unprecedented quantity of seaweeds; these were eagerly scrambled for, and from my greater vicinity to the beach, I collected twentyseven cartloads, each as much as four horses could draw; and although other persons deposited their collections in their farm yards, to rot among other manure, yet I spread mine, fresh and wet upon little more than an acre of bean stubble, instantly plowed it in, and dibbled wheat upon it, on the 6th of October. I then salted the adjoining land with three bushels per acre, manured it with fifteen loads of farm-yard manure per acre, and dibbled it with wheat on the 15th of November. The result was, that the sea-weeded portion gave three times the produce of any equal part of the field." The effects of sea-weed as a green manure, it appears from the reports of Prof. Jackson and Mr Colman, have been in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, equally decided.

Next to clover, buckwheat has been more used in this country as a green manure, than any thing else. It is evident that to produce the best effect as an enricher of the soil, the plant used as manure should have a rapid growth, as in that way more of its bulk is drawn from the atmosphere than the earth. The farmer finds that the best wheat follows a luxuriant growth of clover—that the best corn is grown where the thickest, richest turf has been turned, and that the crop is generally in proportion to the vegetable matter present in the soil. It has appeared, to us, however, that where large quantities of green manure were used, the presence of some alkali was necessary to correct any acidity which might ensue, and hence ashes when used in such a connection have proved of essential service.

Mr Knight was a strenuous advocate of the use of green manures, and some of his experiments to prove their value, were most ingenious and decisive. As the result of his investigations, in one of his communications to the Horticultural Society, he says, that what he has stated is sufficient to show "that any given quantity of vegetable matter can generally be employed in its recent and organized state with much more advantage than when it has been decomposed, and no inconsiderable part of its component parts have been dissipated and lost during the progress of the putrefactive fermentation." This remark is unquestionably correct, although it will depend much on the manner of decomposition, whether any considerable part of the elements of the plant are dissipated. Green plants decomposing in the open air, must lose a large portion of valuable matters, but if covered with earth, such loss cannot take place. Combinations take place, and the escaping gases are retained for the future plants.

It is evident that green manuring can only be used profitably in a warm climate, or during the warmest part of our seasons. In Italy, the lupine is most generally used for plowing in; but in colder latitudes buckwheat has proved the best plant for green manure. It gives a large amount of vegetation, grows rapidly, and comes to maturity, or the state in which it is most valuable for manure, at a time when the heat is greatest, and the perfect decomposition insured. Plants used for green manure, should be plowed down when they have come into flower, as the experiments of Sir H. Davy prove that at that time they have least exhausted the soil, and contain the most soluble matter.

In common with many farmers, we think the practice of turning under a large growth of clover for the purpose of manure, is injudicious. Our experience would prove that it is better to feed it off on the land. The large quantities of animal salts deposited on the soil with the manure dropped, which are, as is well known, the most efficient agents in vegetation, will more than compensate for what may be carried off in the flesh of the animals fed. Sheep are the stock we should prefer, and sheep, clover, and wheat are associated in the minds of most grain-growers at the present time.

From the Farmer's Gazette.

HOEING, &c.

Mr Storer—It being stormy today, I thought I would write a few lines for your paper. I know not how the above subject will accord with your feelings, but it strikes me as being very appropriate just at this time. For we expect ourselves before long, that we, with the rest of the farmers, will be into this business "hammer and tongs," as the saying is. I do not expect to say any thing new on this subject, but only to tell the old story over again.

In the first place, then, let every farmer see that every man and boy on his farm has a good hoe, to begin with. The importance of this, every farmer will see at once, as it is impossible to do the work well with a poor hoe. It is but a short time since I was a boy, and it used to be the practice then, if there was a poor hoe, to give it to the boys. Since that, I have been convinced that the boys wanted as good a hoe as the rest of the workmen. Farmers may just think of this, before they commence operations.

It has been an old saying, that "whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." And this saying will hold good on this subject, as it does in every other business which the farmer does. It is highly important when we hoe, that every inch of ground should be stirred evenly and alike, and also that every weed should be cut up.

I think the farmer should select the clearest and dryest days he can for hoeing; for this reason—every farmer knows that the ground works much better in a dry state, than it does when it is wet. This being the case, we should select the dryest days for hoeing, and when we cut up the weeds, they will die at once. The objections to hoeing when the ground is wet are many. If the ground is naturally moist, it will be likely if hoed when in an over-wet state, to bake down, and to dry into hard lumps, so that the benefit of hoeing is almost entirely lost to the crop. Some people think that after a good shower, they must then take the hoe, and go into the garden or corn field; but in nine cases out of ten, I believe that they do more hurt than good to the growing plants. Our doctrine is to hoe before the shower comes, and then the ground will be in a good state, light and dry, and thus the pores of the earth are open to receive the falling shower as it comes.

Every farmer knows what the effect is to hoe out his corn field in wet showery weather. The ground works hard, and sticks to the hoe plate; and thus he only transplants the weeds from one place to another; and thus his labor seems to be lost. I well know that there are circumstances which will prevent the farmer from always having good weather to hoe in. But as a general thing, he can select good dry days to hoe in, and then the great object of stirring the ground well, and of weed-killing, will be accomplished.

In very dry seasons, like the one we had last summer, the hoe should be kept constantly at work among the hoed crops, if the farmer wishes to prevent his crops from drying up. In fact, I believe that frequent hoeing in dry weather will raise more moisture out of the ground for the growing plants, when it is done in the morning, with the dew on, or after sun down, than all the watering pots or garden engines, which you can produce. To say nothing against these implements for watering plants, yet I believe they rarely ever would be wanted in the garden, if the hoe was kept at work night and morning in dry weather.

And now, brother farmers, I say to you, hoe well, hoe in the right weather, and keep a hoeing.

And now, Mr Editor, if you should like any of these ideas of hoeing, I may at some future time, give you some of my ideas about *mowing*, or something else. Yours, truly,

Derby, Conn. L. DURAND.

In great cities, men are more callous both to the happiness and the misery of others, than in the country; for they are constantly in the habit of seeing both extremes.—*Lacon.*

There are many things that are thorns to our hopes until we have attained them, and envenomed arrows to our hearts, when we have.—*Ib.*

From Cobbett's American Gardener.

CULTIVATION.

The ground being good, and the sowing, or planting, having been properly performed, the next thing is the *after-management*, which is usually called the *cultivation*.

If the subject be from seed, the first thing is to see that the plants stand at a proper distance from each other; because if left too close, they cannot come to good. Let them also be thinned early; for even while in seed leaf, they injure each other. Carrots, parsnips, lettuces, every thing, ought to be thinned in the seed-leaf.

Hoe or weed immediately; and let me observe here, once for all, that weeds never ought to be suffered to get to any size either in field or garden, and especially in the latter. In England, where it rains, or drips, sometimes, for a month together, it is impossible to prevent weeds from growing. But in this fine climate, under this blessed sun, who never absents himself for more than about forty-eight hours at a time, and who will scorch a dock-root, or a dandelion-root, to *death* in a day, and lengthen a water-melon shoot twentyfour inches in as many hours; in this climate, scandalous indeed it is to see the garden or the field infested with weeds.

But besides the act of killing weeds, *cultivation* means *moving the earth* between the plants while growing. This assists them in their growth; it feeds them, it raises food for their roots to lie upon. A mere flat-hoeing does nothing but keep down the weeds. The hoeing when the plants are become stout, should be deep, and in general with a hoe that has spanes instead of a mere flat plate; in short, a sort of *prong*, in the posture of a hoe. And the spanes of this prong-hoe may be longer or shorter, according to the nature of the crop to be hoed. *Deep hoeing* is enough in some cases; but in others, *digging* is necessary to produce a fine and full crop. If any body will have a piece of cabbages, and will dig between the rows of one half of them, twice during their growth, and let the other half of the piece have nothing but a flat-hoeing, that person will find that the half which has been digged between, will, when the crop is ripe, weigh nearly, if not quite, twice as much as the other half. But why need this be said in an Indian corn country, where it is so well known that, without being *plowed* between, the corn will produce next to nothing?

It may appear that to dig thus amongst growing plants, is to cut off, or tear off their roots, of which the ground is full. This is really the case, and this does great good; for the roots thus cut asunder, shoot again from the plant side, find new food, and send instantly fresh vigor to the plant. The effect of this tillage is quite surprising. We are hardly aware of its power in producing vegetation; and we are still less aware of the distance to which the roots of plants extend in every direction.

Tillage amongst growing plants is a great thing. Not only is it of great benefit to the plants—not only does it greatly augment the amount of the crop, and make it of the best quality, but it prepares the ground for another crop. If a *summer fallow* be good for the land, here is a summer fallow; if the plowing between Indian corn prepares the land for wheat, the digging between cabbages and other crops will, of course, prepare the land for succeeding crops.

Watering Plants.—Watering plants, though so strongly recommended in English gardening books, and so much in practice, is a thing of very doubtful utility in any case, and in most cases, of positive injury. A country often endures present suffering from long drought; but even if all the gardens and all the fields could, in such a case, be watered with a watering-pot, I much question whether it would be beneficial even to the crops of the dry season itself. It is not, observe, *rain* water that you can, one time out of a thousand, water with; and to *nourish plants*, the water must be prepared in clouds and mists and dews. Observe this. Besides, when rain comes, the earth is *prepared* for it by that state of the air which precedes rain, and which makes all things *damp*, and *slackens* and loosens the earth, and disposes the roots and leaves for the reception of the rain. To pour water, therefore, upon plants, or upon the ground where they are growing, or where seeds are sown, is never of much use, and is generally mischievous; for the air is dry, the sun comes immediately and bakes the ground, and vegetation is checked rather than advanced by the operation. The best protector against frequent drought is frequent digging, or in the fields, plowing, and always deep. Hence will rise a fermentation and dews. The ground will have moisture in it, in spite of all drought, which the hard, unmoved ground will not. But always dig or plow in *dry weather*, and the drier the weather the deeper you ought to go, and the finer you ought to break the earth. When plants are covered by lights, or are in a house, or are covered with cloths in the night time, they may need watering, and in such cases must have it given them by hand.

Cultivation of Seedling Trees.—Stocks must be of different ages and sizes in different cases; and even the propagation of the stocks themselves is not to be overlooked. Stocks are formed out of suckers, or raised from the seed, and the latter is by far the best; for suckers produce suckers, and do not grow to a handsome stem or trunk, *Crabs* are generally the stocks for apple grafts, and *plums* for pears, peaches, nectarines, and apricots. However, we shall speak of the *sorts of stocks* suitable to each sort of fruit tree by and by; at present we have to speak of the *raising of stocks*. If the stocks are to be of crabs or apples, the seeds of these should be collected in the fall when the fruit is ripe. They are generally got out by mashing the crabs or apples. When the seeds are collected, put them immediately into fine earth; or sow them at once. It may not, however, be convenient to sow them at once; and, perhaps, the best way is to sow very early in the spring. If the stocks are to be of stone fruit, the stones, as of cherries, plums, peaches and others, must be got when the fruit is ripe. The best way is to put them into fine earth, and keep them there till spring. The earth may be placed in a cellar, or put into a barrel; or a little pit may be made in the ground, and it may be placed there. When the winter breaks up, dig a piece of ground deep, and make it rich; make it very fine; form it into beds, three feet wide, draw drills across it at eight inches distance; make them from two to three inches deep; put in the seeds pretty thick, (for they cost little;) cover them completely; tread the earth down upon them; and then smooth the surface. When the plants come up, thin them to about three inches apart, and keep the ground between them perfectly clean during the summer. Hoe frequently, but *not too deep near the plants*; for we are speaking of *trees* here, and trees do not renew their roots quickly as a cabbage or a turnip does. These young trees should be kept, during the first summer, as moist as possible, without watering; and the way to keep them as moist as possible is to keep the ground perfectly clean, and to hoe it frequently. I cannot help observing here upon an observation of Mr Marshall: "As to *weeding*," says he, "though seedling trees must not be *smothered*, yet some *small weeds* may be suffered to grow in summer, as they help to shade the plants, and to keep the ground cool." Mercy on this gentleman's readers! Mr Marshall had not read TULL; if he had, he never would have written this very erroneous sentence. It is the root of the weed that does the mischief. Let there be a rod of ground well set with even "*small weeds*," and another rod *kept weeded*. Let them adjoin each other. Go, after fifteen or twenty days of dry weather; examine the two; and you will find the weedless ground moist and fresh, while the other is dry as dust to a foot deep. The root of the weed sucks up every particle of moisture. What pretty things they are, then, to keep seedling trees cool!—To proceed: these seedlings, if well managed, will be eight inches high, and some higher, at the end of the first summer. The next spring, they should be taken up; or this may be done in the fall. They should be planted in rows four feet apart, to give room to turn about amongst them; and at two feet apart in the rows, if intended to be grafted or budded without being again removed. If intended to be again removed, before grafting or budding, they may be put at a foot apart.

Cultivating the ground about Fruit Trees.—The roots of trees *go deep;* but the principal part of their nourishment comes from the top soil. The ground should be loose to a good depth, which is the certain cause of constant moisture; but trees draw downwards as well as upwards, and draw more nourishment in the former than in the latter direction. *Vineyards*, as Tull observes, must always be tilled in some way or other, or they will produce nothing of value. He adds, that Mr Evelyn says, that "when the soil, wherein fruit trees are planted, is constantly kept in tillage, they grow up to an orchard in half the time they would do if the soil were not tilled." Therefore, tillage is useful; but it were better that there were tillage without under-crops, for these crops take away a great part of the strength that the manure and tillage bring.

It was observed before, that the ground is always to be kept *clear of weeds*. From the spring to the fall, frequently hoe the ground all over, not only to keep away weeds, but to keep the ground moist in hot and dry weather, taking care never to hoe but when the ground is dry at top. This hoeing should not go deeper than four or five inches; for there is a great difference between trees and herbaceous plants as to the renewal of their roots respectively. Cut off the lateral roots of a cabbage or a turnip, of a wheat or rye or an Indian corn plant, and new roots from the parts that remain, come out in twelve hours, and the operation, by multiplying the mouths of the feeders of the plant, gives it additional force. But the roots of a tree consist of wood, more or less hard; they do not quickly renew themselves: they are of a permanent nature; and they must not be much mutilated during the time that the sap is in the flow.

Therefore, the plowing between trees, or the digging between trees, ought to take place only in the fall, which gives time for a renewal, or a new supply of roots before the sap be again in motion. For this reason, if crops be grown under trees in orchards, they should be of wheat, rye, winter barley, or of something that does not demand a plowing of the ground in the spring. In the garden, dig the ground well and clean, with a fork, late in November. Go close to the stems of the trees, but do not bruise the large roots. Clean and clear all well close round the stem. Make the ground smooth just there. Ascertain whether there be *insects* there of any sort; and if there be, take care to destroy them. Pull or scrape off all rough bark at the bottom of the stem. If you even peel off the outside bark a foot or two up, in case there be insects, it will be the better. Wash the stems with water, in which *tobacco* has been soaked; and do this, whether you find insects or not. Put the tobacco into hot water, and let it soak twenty four hours, before you use the water. This will destroy or drive away all insects.

But though, for the purpose of removing all harbor for insects, you make the ground smooth just round the stem of the tree, let the rest of the ground lay as rough as you can; for the rougher it lies, the more will it be broken by the frost, which is a great enricher of all land. When the spring comes, and the ground is dry at the top, give the whole of the ground a good deep hoeing, which will make it level and smooth enough. Then go on again hoeing throughout the summer, and watching well all attempts of insects on the stems and bark of the trees.

THE FRUIT CURCULIO—FRENCH RECEIPTS TO GUARD AGAINST THE BLACK WEEVIL.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Register:

I send you the following fact, in confirmation of the view you have taken of the application of marl or shells to the soil around fruit trees. Mr Downing, of Newburg, takes a similar view of the matter, and recommends clay.

The fact to which I allude is this. A few years since, while at the house of a very intelligent farmer, of Lincoln county in this State, I was forcibly struck with the lively and *clean* appearance of his plum trees, which were then loaded with fruit. On inquiring of his mode of treatment, he remarked that the only secret in the case was, to set them out by the *road side*, (as his were) or along some path, where the ground would be trodden down as hard as possible.

It would appear, therefore, that the rationale of the thing is not to be sought in the shell-marl or in the clay, but in having such a hard pan of earth around and under the trees, that the insects which infest them cannot get a lodging place in the soil.

This subject reminds me of numerous receipts against various insects which are so troublesome to agricultural and domestic economy, that are found in a French work, entitled "Secrets concernant les Arts et Metiers," published in 1790, in four volumes. In reading it over lately, it occurred to me, that possibly some of the secrets for destroying insects might be valuable; and if so, that I would be doing good service to furnish them for your paper. I have no means of knowing whether they are useful, and will therefore send you a specimen, and let you judge for yourself. If you think them worth publishing, let me know, and plenty more of the secrets shall be forthcoming.

Mode of Protecting Grain from the Weevil and other Insects.

Soak a woollen or linen cloth in water, and after wringing it out, spread it over your grain. In two hours the weevils will be found attached to it.

Against weevils.

Take as much ley as is necessary for washing over your granary, in which boil a quantity of oxgall, (an excess need not be feared,) and wash your granary with the mixture.

Another mode.

Spread branches of the elder over your grain heap, and the insect will retire to the walls, from whence it will be easy to sweep them up and burn them. To make the odor more effective, the leaves and branches may be bruised.

Another.

After the grain has been removed from the granary, spread a large quantity of the branches of the box over the floor, and let them remain till the grain is put in, when they should be put along the walls, partitions, joists, &c., as well as on and around the grain.

Another.

Let your barn be emptied and swept, after which let a flock of sheep lie in it for six weeks. The odor of these animals will kill the weevils. Should they make their appearance again, the following method should be adopted:

Another.

Place in the middle of your barn, or granary, a large iron pan of burning charcoal, closing the doors and windows tightly. Cut three or four old shoes into small bits and throw them upon the fire, to which may be added the hoofs of horses, &c. The fire should be kept up for three or four hours. The strong odor of this smoke will infallibly kill the weevil, &c. This process should be repeated every year before housing your grain. It also drives away rats and mice.

[I think this process would be pretty sure to kill *men!*]

Another.

Sprinkle the floors and walls of your granary with a decoction of garlic, well steeped in a sufficient quantity of salt water. The odor of this is no sooner diffused than the weevil dies or goes away.

Wormwood, rue, savory, lavender, green coriander, and all plants of a strong odor, have the same effect.

Another.

Melt Burgundy pitch, and by means of a bit of tow, make a slight coating of it upon the shovels used for stirring the grain heaps, and then rub them over with the oil of petroleum. After turning the grain with them two or three times, the weevils will disappear. It will be necessary to renew the oil and pitch whenever they become detached from the shovels.

The above are some of the first "Secrets contre les insects and les animaux nuisibles," and are a fair specimen of the whole. Some of the processes I should judge to be inert. You can perhaps determine whether *any* of them are valuable.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

Hillsborough, N. C. M. A. CURTIS.

[The foregoing recipes all apply, it is presumed, to the *black weevil*, a small insect of the beetle tribe, which has wings, but is not known to fly, which lives through the winter, and infests mills and granaries which have grain always in them, so as to furnish a regular supply of food to the insects. The moth or flying weevil, which is so much a greater depredator on the crops of negligent farmers in lower Virginia, is not common in France, even if certainly existing there. Cleanliness in barns and granaries—cleaning out all the old grain and all the grain some part of every year, is the best preventive against the black weevil. And the flying weevil, though even a more formidable foe, usually may be perfectly guarded against by care and attention, with a proper knowledge of the habits and especially the mode of propagation of the insect.—Ed. Reg.]

LARGE YIELD OF CORN.

In a late number of the Louisville Journal, we find an account of a corn crop raised by Mr Young, of Jessamine county—a crop exceeding, we believe, any on record in the country. The editor says: "Mr Young exhibited to us a certificate of several respectable gentlemen, certifying that in a lot of five acres, he had produced *one hundred and ninetyfive bushels of corn to the acre.* The corn was measured, and there is no doubt of the correctness of the estimate. This was on a piece of bottom land, and the committee were of opinion that Mr Young's crop on the upland was better than that which was measured." Mr Young pens his stock on the land intended for corn, and manures it in no other way. This land is broken up in the fall, in the spring struck out in squares three feet each way, from eight to twelve corns dropped in each, which at the hoeing is reduced to four stalks to each hill. As soon as the corn is up, a large harrow is run over the whole ground, regardless of harrowing the corn up, which seldom happens. Nothing but the plow is used in the cultivation; after the harrow, no hoe or cultivator is brought to the field.—*Albany Cult.*

CANADA THISTLE.

Mr Mills, of Elbridge, Onondaga county, sends us the following directions for the destruction of that pest of the farmer, the thistle. Although too late for adoption this year, we hope it will not be forgotten another, but receive a full and fair trial.

"Take any piece of stubble land, pea or oats stubble is preferable, as it has less sward. I then, if needful, manure it well, and plow it carefully on the 20th of April. About the 15th of May, I drag it thoroughly. On the 25th of May, I cross plow, and in the middle of June I again drag it, being careful to harrow crosswise of the furrow. On the 28th or thereabouts, I plow and sow one bushel of buckwheat to the acre. At this season, buckwheat will vegetate very rapidly, and in two weeks will completely cover the ground. The thistle, by former plowings being checked, the buckwheat will in ordinary seasons thoroughly subdue them. I have tried various methods of destroying the thistle, and I find this the best."—*Ibid.*

A mixture of four ounces of nitrate of ammonia, four ounces of subcarbonate of soda, and four ounces of water, in a tin pail, have been known to produce ten ounces of ice in three hours.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1842.

THE SEASON—PROSPECT FOR CROPS, &c.

The temperature of 1842 thus far, has varied much from what is usual in this vicinity. The winter was unusually mild and open—freezings and thawings followed each other almost as closely as day and night. Consequently winter grains and young grass, on soils that heave and crack, suffered somewhat; roots were drawn out and plants perished. Harm from this cause, however, was not very extensive.

The early part of spring was unusually mild, and the weather invited the farmer to the plow two or three weeks earlier than in most years. The trees began to put forth their leaves, and the grass began to grow much earlier than is usual. But the month of May was cool and dry. Vegetation then moved forward slowly. The grass, particularly, in the old, or bound-out fields, is now thin and gives no promise of an average crop: on richer lands it looks better. Feed in the pastures is short.

For a week preceding last Thursday, the weather was prevailingly cold, and the earth was very dry. In some low spots there was frost on the morning of the 6th. A few vines, beans, &c. were cut down. On Thursday and Friday last we were favored with warm and copious rains. The earth was greatly refreshed. The grass will probably improve much under the influence of the abundant moisture. The rains continued on Saturday, accompanied by a temperature that chilled to the heart of the very marrow-bones.

Under the extremes of dryness and wet, and of warmth and cold, vegetation does not come forward as well as in most years. There however is no reason for anxiety lest the productions of the earth should this year be scanty. Our most productive seasons, in the last ten, have not been those in which our plants and fruits have come forward rapidly in the month of June, but the reverse. The summers of '36 and '37 were cold throughout, and the corn crop then failed—but '34 and '39, which were cold in June, but warm in July and August, gave *very large* crops—much larger than '38, in which *June* was very warm, and the following months warm enough. Grass, the English grains and potatoes usually do quite as well in the cool summers as in the hot ones. The hardy fruits too, do as well in such seasons. We therefore find no reason for any anxious fears for the productions of the present year.

We will not, however, represent all appearances as highly promising. Vines of various kinds, and Indian corn, are making but little progress. Barley, in some fields, looks well, and in others is quite yellow and sickly. The same may be said of oats. Our own winter rye has perished under the action of some disease—we know not what. Each stalk on the more forward parts of the field, is perfectly *straw color* for the space of half an inch or more entirely around the stalk. This spot in some instances is near the head, in others six, twelve, or eighteen inches below the head. At this spot the stalk is dry and lifeless. The head of course will wither and perish. We are cutting up and feeding it out to our stock. Whether the same disease is found in other fields, we have not yet learned; excepting that in our neighbor's rye we found a few stalks similarly affected.

Fruits—apples, pears, cherries and plums, have not formed so abundantly as in some seasons, but we have not seen reason to apprehend that they are essentially cut short.

The leaves of the peach tree are more curled than the roughest cabbage leaf. Though no insect is visible to the naked eye, yet we learn that Mr J. M. Ives, of Salem, has, with his microscope, satisfied himself that insects are there in abundance, and that they probably cause the evil. Many persons speak of the cold weather as the cause, but the effect is so unlike the common action of cold, that we think there can be little reason in the conjecture. The fruit upon most of the peach trees is yet fair, but it cannot do well unless the branches shall soon be covered with new and fairer leaves.

All accounts from the South and West represent the wheat crop as very promising.

DISEASE OF THE BUTTONWOOD OR SYCAMORE.

NEW BEDFORD, 6 mo. 6.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

DEAR SIR—There is a long row of trees commonly known by the name of Buttonwood or Sycamore, extending through our farm, numbering about sixty. They have been growing for about forty years, and are of large size and great beauty. At present they show little or no signs of vitality, and I am fearful of losing what I have ever considered the greatest ornament of this road, and vicinity. One of my neighbors informs me that a general *blight* has affected them throughout the country. I should be much obliged to you, if you can give me any information concerning the truth of this remark—and what course you would recommend should be pursued relative to them. Trees of a younger growth in this neighborhood are thrifty, and appear to be doing well, and we can assign no good or probable cause for the present appearance of our favorites. Will you please give this your early attention, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

☞ We would have noticed this inquiry of "A Subscriber" last week, had it been possible for us to give him any information.

From various sources we learn that the blight or disease has taken hold of the Sycamore all along the Atlantic coast, as far south as Baltimore, and one gentleman who has recently come from New Orleans, via western rivers, says it is on the tree west of the mountains. What it is, and what can be done, we know not. The branches are leafless, but the bark has every mark of life. The loose shags peal off as from the live tree, and the bark beneath seems not to be dried up. We hope, therefore, that this beautiful tree that now holds up its leafless limbs most sadly amid the verdure of other trees, will yet put on its green robes, and that it will be spared to ornament our yards and roads; but we can suggest no means by which to help nature accomplish so desirable an end.

"PLAGIARISM OR POACHING."

Have we been stealing?—Under the above caption, the editor of the New Genesee Farmer names several agricultural papers that have copied his articles without credit, and then adds: "Even the old honest New England Farmer has got some few spots upon its hands."—Is it so? Please show us *where they are*, friend Colman, and we will do our best to wash them off. We have seen many of our editorials with other men's marks upon them, within the last year, and have tried to comfort ourselves under the filching, by striving to give credit faithfully for all that we have borrowed. In one instance we copied an article from a western paper upon the different modes of grafting, and gave credit to him from whom we borrowed,—but we learned soon afterwards, that the western editor borrowed from our friend Kenrick's American Orchardist. In a few instances where the proper ownership was unknown to us, we have said "*Selected.*" With these exceptions we are not conscious that we have ever failed to give credit where credit was due. We can very patiently bear to see our own articles credited to another, and have borne it patiently, but we cannot bear to withhold knowingly from any brother editor the credit that is his due. Therefore, brother C., please be explicit in your charge against us:—show us where the "spots" are, and we will most cheerfully do what we can to remove them.

STRIPED BUG.

A writer in the New Genesee Farmer says upon the subject of vines: "As soon as the leaves begin to start, and the striped bug begins to eat the leaves, go and pick a handful of *tansy*, and lay two or three spears around in each hill: they will soon move off for some other place, and will not trouble you any more."

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, June 11, 1842.

Black Hamburg, White Sweetwater and Miller's Burgundy Grapes—all very fine—from Dr. Howard.

Early Virginia Strawberries—good specimens by Mr J. L. L. F. Warren.

Coolidge's Favorite Peaches—very well grown—by Capt. George Lee, West Cambridge.

For the Committee,
JOHN A. KENRICK.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

From the President of the Society—a collection of fine Geraniums, embracing some superb new kinds. Also, Yellow Harrison Rose, &c.

By John A. Kenrick—Azalias, several var.; Harrison and Irene Yellow Roses; Honeysuckles, five var.; Peonies, five var.; Scotch Laburnum; Glycine sinensis; Aristolochia sipho; White Fringe Tree; Flesh colored Horse chesnut; Austrian Red and Yellow Rose; Hemerocallis flava; New Scarlet Hawthorn, &c.

From Hovey & Co.—Amadis, or New Crimson Boursalt Rose; Common Red Boursalt do.; Sanguinea, White Tea and Golconda Tea Roses; Cereus Jenkensonii, &c. Ackermanii.

Geraniums, from W. Meller, as follows: Climax, Lowndes' Perfection, Prima Donna, Beauty of Ware, Alexandrinia, Lady Murray, Foster's Alicia, Alarme, Vivid, Sylph, Conservative, Dindamatum tricolor.

Geraniums, from J. L. L. F. Warren, viz: Dennis's light and dark Perfection; Joan of Arc, Tam O'Shanter, Alexandrinia, Capt. Cook, Sir John Broughton, Climax, Gath's Perfection, Prima Donna, Juwess, Purple Perfection, Ellen Tree, Oioniensis.

Roses—White and Yellow Tea, Ayrshire, Resplendent, &c. Chinese Canadensis; Passifloras; Verbenas; Onothera; Gillys, &c. &c.

Seedling, from Messrs. Wales, Dorchester—from a very weak plant.

A variety of cut Flowers, Roses, &c., from the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, by W. E. Carter.

From Messrs. Winship—Purple Beech, Platanus orientalis variegata, Red Valerian, Sophora Australis, Weeping Ash, Fringe tree, Lonicera caucasecum, &c.

Bouquets from Messrs. Winship, W. Kenrick, D. Howard, Misses Sumner, J. Hovey, S. Walker, A. Bowditch.

Health.—Those who are candidates for health, must be as circumspect in the task they set their mind, as in the exercise they give their body. The grand secret seems to be to contrive that the exercise of the body and that of the mind, may serve as relaxations to each other. Over exertion and anxiety of the mind disturb digestion infinitely more than any fatigue of the body. The brain demands a much more abundant supply of the animal spirits than is required for the excitement of mere legs and arms.—*Selected.*

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At an adjourned meeting of the Society held June 4th,

Voted, That the Chairman of the different Committees be requested to report the weekly exhibitions of Flowers and Fruits. And that in the absence of the Chairman of either Committee, any member be requested to perform the duty of furnishing said reports, for the New England Farmer.

Also, that each person sending for exhibition Flowers, or Fruits, be respectfully requested to add a full list of the articles.

EBEN. WIGHT
Rec. Sec'y.

EXHIBITION OF PÆONIES.

In consequence of the cold backward weather, the Exhibition of Pæonies is necessarily deferred until Saturday the 18th inst. June 15.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending June 12.

June, 1842.		5,A.M.	12, M.	7,P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	6	64	71	52	E.
Tuesday,	7	38	60	60	N. W.
Wednesday,	8	43	73	54	S. E.
Thursday,	9	56	62	68	E.
Friday,	1	62	71	64	W.
Saturday,	11	50	45	44	N.
Sunday,	12	41	64	61	N.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, June 13, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 235 Beef Cattle, 15 pairs Working oxen, 25 Cows and Calves, 500 Sheep and Lambs, and 170 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.* We quote to correspond with last week. About the same prices were obtained for a like qnality. A few extra $6 00 a 6 75. First quality, $5 50 a 5 75. Second quality, $5 50. Third quality $4 75 a 5 25.

Working Oxen.—Sales 75, 85, and $95

Cows and Calves. Sales 22, 23, 25, 29, 30, and $35.

Sheep and Lambs. Sales of Sheep and Lambs from 1 50 to $3 00.

Swine.—No lots to peddle were sold. A lot to be slaughtered at 3 1-4. A lot of small pigs were sold—prices not made public. At retail, from 4 to 5 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $2 75 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, 40 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 11 to 12c.—Southern, 9 a 10 c. Flax Seed, $2 00 per bushel. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $5 00 a 6 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. Owing to the unfavorable state of the weather at the close of the week for expected arrivals, and there being little afloat unsold, prices for Corn experienced a slight improvement, and we advance the quotations about 2c. per bu. Sales of the week about 30,000 bushels.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 62 to 64—Southern, round yellow, old, 60 a 62—Southern flat yellow, new, — a 60—do. do. white do. — a 58—Barley — a — —Rye, Northern, — a 70 —do. Southern, — a 65 —Oats, Southern, 40 a 42—Northern do. 43 to 44—Beans, per bushel 75 a 1 50.—Shorts, per double bush. — a —.

FLOUR. The large receipts being now disposed of, the market has assumed a more steady appearance. The transactions of the week have been confined to the usual demand for the home trade.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $6 25 a — —do. wharf, $6 00 a — do. free of garlic, $6 25 a — —Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $6 12 a — —Fredericksburg, lowl'd 4 mos. $6 12 a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, — — a — —Georgetown, $6 25 a 6 75—Richmond Canal, $6 25 a 0 00—do. City, $7 00 a 7 25—Petersburgh, South side $7 00 a — —do. Country $6 00 a 6 12—Genesee, common, cash, $6 31 a 6 37— do fancy brands $6 44 a 6 50— Ohio via Canal, $6 00 a 6 12—do do New Orleans, cash $5 75 a 6 00. Rye, $3 75 a 4 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $3 00 a 3 12.

PROVISIONS. The private operations have been merely to supply a limited demand for the trade and vessels' use, prices being somewhat lower.

Beef—Mess, 4 mo. new bbl. $9 00 a 9 25—Navy—$7 75 a 8 00—No. 1, $7 00 a 7 50—do Prime $4 50 a 5 00—Pork—Extra clear, 4 mo. bbl. $11 a 11 50 —do Clear $10 a 10 50—do Mess 7 00 a 8 00—do Prime $5 00 a 6 00—do Mess from other States — a —.—do Prime do do $3 00 a 5 50 — do Cargo do do — a — —Clear do do $10 00 a 11 00—Butter, shipping 6 a 11—do store, uninspected, 10 a 14—do dairy, 15 a 17.—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 5 1-2 a 6—do South and Western, 5 1-2 a 5 3-4—Hams, Boston, 7 a 7 1-2—do Southern and Western, 3 a 6—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 6 a 8—do new milk, 9 a 10

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad. val. and 4 cts per pound.

The market remains in an unsettled state. Prices are nominal and sales limited. The stock of coarse wool has been increased by recent arrivals from Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 44 a 46 c.—American full blood do 40 a 42—Do 3-4 do 37 a 40—Do. 1-2 do 33 a 35—1-4 and common do 30 a 31 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, — Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 35 a 38—No. 1 do. do. do. 32 a 34—No. 2 do do do 21 a 24—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.
1st sort, Mass. 1841 per lb 10 a 11.—2d do do do 8.

HAY, per ton, $19 to 22—Eastern Screwed $14 to 16

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 10.

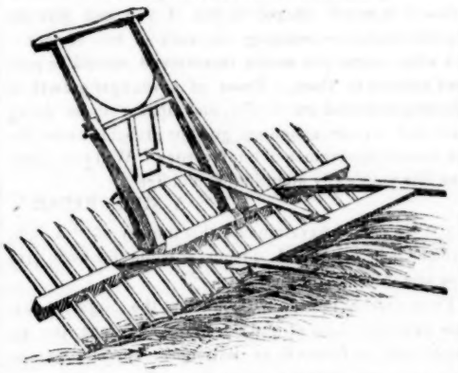
EGGS, 12 a 16.

SOUTHDOWN STOCK.

For sale by the subscriber at the foot of Atwell's Avenue in the city of Providence, one imported Southdown Buck, Six Ewes and four Lambs. The above are of the purest blood, and second to none in the country.

June 8. 8w JOHN GILES.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



This is one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and a horse with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease and do the work well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. May 22.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaiths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 Draft do.
100 Ox Yokes.	500 Tie up do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	50 doz. Halter do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	1000 yards Fence do.
	25 Grind Stones on rollers.

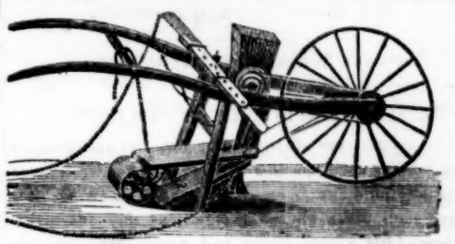
March 17.

POUDRETTE.

For sale 200 Barrels Poudrette, at $2 per barrel, by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston.

May 18.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.



In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

DAHLIAS.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, a large assortment of Double Dahlias of the finest varieties. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, May 3, 1842.

DAHLIA POLES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO., offer for sale 1000 superior Dahlia Poles, with the bark pealed off, in bundles of 100, or by the dozen. Boston, May 3, 1842.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOUSTACHES.

"What's them are things growing out on your upper lip, Mister?" asked a country Yankee of a coxcomb whom he met the other day.

"Sar!" exclaimed the dandy, fiercely raising his rattan, and bristling up to the interrogator, "what business is that to you, sar?"

"Oh, no business of any consequence to speak on," replied the Yankee—"I jest asked for information, not being much acquainted with them are things."

"Well, sar!" returned the gallant, angrily, "what if you aint acquainted with 'em? Must a fellow of your cloth have the impudence to question a gentlemen of mine?"

"Is that really your cloth, Mister, or is it the tailor's?" asked the countryman.

"The tailor's!" exclaimed the coxcomb, fiercely—"what do you mean by that? Do you mean to insinuate that I—'S death! sar, I'll not——

"Well, I thought as much," returned the Yankee, carelessly sticking his hands in his breeches pockets, and standing stiff before the dandy—"I thought you nee'r intend to pay for them."

"What's that to you whether I pay for them or not? Hav n't I a right to do as I please with my own tailor—to pay him or let him alone?"

"Why, Mister, that depends very much on what sort of a bargain you make. If your tailor agrees to let you cheat him, why, that's his look out, not mine. But you havn't told me what you call them are things on your upper lip."

"Sar, you 're an impudent puppy, sar."

"So I heard you say. Now father he 's got a tarryer dog—but he do n't tarry much, I can tell you—he 'll kill three rats in two seconds—but, as I was saying, father, he 's got a tarryer dog, that 's consider'ble rough and hairy about the mouth—but Lord! he aint a circumstance to you. He 'd cling his tail between his legs if he was to see you, and cry ti-i! ti-i! and run to the eend of the world without ever stopping. My gracious! how confounded unhuman you look with them are things."

"Look! why, sar, they are all the go now. There 's no finished gentleman now but what wears moustaches."

"Mustyches, do you call 'em? Well, by hokey! they are musty and rusty too. They look very much like the latter eend of our dog's tail where he brushes it on the floor. Faugh! I would n't touch 'em no more than—"

"Touch 'em! sar, if you offer to put a finger on them, I 'll cane you within an inch of your life—I will, sar."

"What, with that are switch, Mister? I should n't mind it no more than I should an oat straw. Touch your mustyches! Why I 'd as lievs touch two old chaws of tobacco, that have just been spit out. Touch 'em! Why, Mister, I would n't touch 'em with the tongs. I can't conceive, for my life, what should induce any human critter to wear sich tarnal nasty looking things as them."

"Nasty looking! do you call 'em? Sar, you have no taste. Nasty looking, indeed! Why sar, they are the admiration of all the ladies."

"Ladies? ha, ha, ha! Ladies! They must have a queer notion, any how. But there are some women who are unaccountably fond of puppies, and sich like animals; and I 've seen 'em fondle and kiss 'em as if they were human critters. But Lord! I do n't see how any woman can let her lips come within gunshot of yourn. Admiration of the ladies!"

"Do you question what I say, sar?"

"Why, Mister, I do n't know what kind of ladies you have in the city here. But one thing I can tell you—our country gals would n't no more let you touch 'em than they would a toad: they are very pertic'lar about what comes in contact with their lips. But, Mister, how in the name of hair and brustles do you go to work to get the victuals into your mouth, with them are things hanging over it, like a hedge fence over the side of a ditch? Do you eat meat and sich like, or do you live on spoon victuals?"

"It 's none of your business, sar, what I live on. I board at seven dollars a week; and I eat what I please, sar, and I drink what I please."

"Seven dollars a week! my gracious! we get board and washing, and all, in the country for a dollar and a half. But I 'spose they charge five and a half extra for them mustyches. Faugh! I would n't have them at the table for ten dollars."

"What a fool I am to stand here talking with a fellow of your cloth." Thus saying, the man with the moustaches flourished his dandy switch, wheeled about and walked on. He had gone but a few steps when the Yankee bawled out after him—

"Hullo Mister! Do n't you want a currycomb? I 've got some real fine ones with teeth on both sides. They 're bang-up, I can tell you."

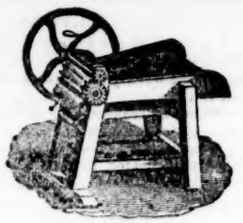
The thing of moustaches quickened his pace, to find some more kindred spirit than Jonathan for company.—*Selected.*

Mothers and Daughters.—It was a judicious resolution of a father, as well as a most pleasing compliment to his wife, when, on being asked by a friend what he intended to do with his girls, he replied, "I intend to apprentice them all to their excellent mother, that they may learn the art of improving time, and to be fitted to become, like her, wives, mothers, heads of families, and useful members of society." Equally just, but bitterly painful, was the remark of the unhappy husband of a vain, thoughtless, dressy slattern: "It is hard to say it, but if my girls are to have a chance of growing up good for any thing, they must be sent out of the way of their mother's example."—*Selected.*

Raising the Sea.—A ship having sprung aleak, an Irish sailor was employed at a pump, but first looked over the rail to see how high the water was on the side of the vessel. After pumping an hour, he again took a peep over the side, and finding the vessel was four inches deeper than when he began, he exclaimed, "Arrah now capt'n, dear, an' the water must be near out sure, for I have raised it outside four inches already."—*Selected.*

Apprentices.—"Oh, you 're a 'prentice!" said a little boy tauntingly to his companion the other day. The other looked proudly round, and while the fire of injured pride and the look of pity were strangely blended in his countenance, coolly answered, "So was Franklin!"—*Selected.*

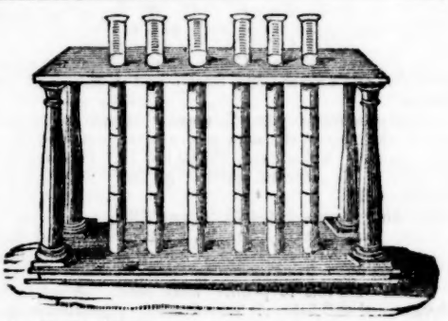
A locomotive moving without intermission at the rate of 20 miles per hour, would be 542 years in traversing the distance between our earth and the sun.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.



LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tyeing up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. DERBY, Esq. of Salem, and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

DAHLIA AND BEAN POLES.

500 dozen Dahlia and Bean Poles; also, 500 Spruce Poles 12 to 30 feet in length, for sale by MOSES FRENCH Jr., Maine wharf, near the bottom of Summer st.

June 1, 1842. 3w

SUN DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's, Sun Dials, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St.

Sept 1.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.